

been the bane and the weakness of our cause from the first. Europe was to do homage to the majesty of col-

with us than in remaining tributary to New England and was thereupon to inaugurate a new secession; the Northern democrats were to take alarm for their own liberties, and were to resist the dominant republican faction and provoke a civil war in the

ceeded straightway by fresh delusions:—England and France would recognize us if we would only gratify their

selves to them as a colonial dependence, and would go to war with the Yankees to defend so valuable an acquisition, and to maintain us in so noble an "independence"—the wandering imaginations of sick men's dreams! Yet all this sad nonsense, being merely

newest and biggest bubble, which burst only on Saturday last. This was a serious and perilous evil; because it had produced bitter dissensions and suspicions amongst us—one party charging the other with the design of cowardly submission and desertion, and being charged in its

of this lay in its disorganizing effects upon the army and upon society, distracting men's thoughts and efforts from the real work of the hour, and even leading thousands to believe that they were needlessly subjected to privations and perils, to the benewement of sons and brothers, and

The Examiner may fairly affirm that it has pretty steadily resisted the whole of them as they arose—exposed, ridiculed, turned them inside out, with tolerable regularity; yet it could not, with all its exertions, have remained itself unscathed and unimpaired.

thank those two most odious ruffians for the frankness, promptitude and decision with which (not knowing what they did) they stabbed our "peace party" to the heart on Saturday. We could even feel grateful to the "commissioners" themselves, and to the President, who sent them, if it were possible, to believe that such a result

suddenly and forego the advantage they might have had in bringing the commissioners to Washington, and there playing fast and loose with them for a month while they diffused properly contrived rumors every day. As to these other vain imaginations, too, concerning the possible action of European Powers, it happens that

the London *Times*, telling us distinctly that the abolition of slavery would be no bribe to Europe; and that no Power in that quarter of the world would take us at any price, still less at the price of a war with the United States. Thus we have got rid of great oceans of balderdash, at once, and the false dependence has been made

real strength and security consists in our own native strength and resolution; that we shall have friends in Europe the moment we do not need them; that the North will be willing to negotiate with us just when we become indifferent to negotiating with the North; and that in the meantime these States have to regard themselves with a

vading Power which has sworn the utter destruction  
subversion, annihilation, the extirpation of all their peo-  
ple and the transfer of all their lands, with the houses  
and messages thereon, the flocks and herds, the wood-  
and waters, mills and fisheries, to strangers and mortal

deliberately avow the fell intention to destroy us, they at the same moment run riot in the wildest outrages and insults. Seward invites a deputation of our chief statesmen to meet him, in order that all the world might see him administer to them a kicking. And yet the instant when our commissioners are received

where members were leaping with joy, embracing one another, falling into hysterics and dancing, like French terrorists in *Carmagnole* complete, for joy at having suffered their constitution so as to make sure that if we ever should come back into their Union, there would, at a moment's notice, be no constitution for us. It was for this

and also to tell them to their faces that they are criminals, due to the gallows under a certain law of treason,' and to demand their obedience to that law and their dutiful acceptance of its penalties. It is true these laws do not affect us; they can amend their constitution to fit themselves, and have

But no recrimination, no looking back. We have no

whole country do not rise as one man to sweep its invaders from the soil with a perfect tempest of vengeance it will be because we do not wish and do not deserve to be free. The voices of brave statesmen, long tried and trusted, begin to ring through the land, to shame the indolent and the lukewarm. The struggle

And, happily, General Lee will command all the Confederate armies. We may all feel confident that this ve-

**No Disappointment over the Result**

graciously bestow peace upon the South? They are very simple, and, to say the least of them, entirely intelligible. No one can say now that he does not understand precisely what Lincoln intends to do with us, if he ever have us in his power; nor can any one conte

thing advanced by the *WaPo*, in explanation of the re-  
conduct of the Washington government in this matter  
negotiation, has been fully justified by the ev-  
Not that any superior sagacity was necessary; the  
the problem was, in itself, so simple that it con-

geous edifice constructed by dreaming fancies on the chimerical foundation of hypothetical Yankee recognition, has been dissolved; the insubstantial pageant has faded away, leaving not a wreck behind; and nothing remains but the reality, which would, indeed, be frightful.

in the late election was a sufficiently explicit manifestation of the views and purposes animating the majority of the Yankee people; and the emphatic declarations of Seward and Lincoln are merely official and formal assertions of something which we already knew, and

the franchise is set aside now as not worthy of a moment's consideration. There is no longer a pretence that even conditions might be accorded to these Confederate States should they degrade themselves so far as to seek to precipitate their foes. Nothing will be granted to them but

One would imagine that, after four years of cruel warfare, after experiencing all the horrors which a refined and diabolical ingenuity could inflict; after seeing the lands desolated, their homes destroyed, their brothers slaughtered, their women outraged, their property plun-

the sacramental Union that Lincoln wants. He demands an unconditional submission to the laws and authority of the United States—the sort of submission which the slave yields to the master; the kind of submission which the torturer extracts from his victim, and the executioner

admitted to Yankee association as an equal even with Yankees; but as a criminal and an outlaw who has forfeited every right, whose lands no longer belong to him, whose slaves are to be henceforth his masters, who

The "Constitution as it is" combined with the Union as it was," means the suppression of State sovereignty, the eternal subordination of the South to the North, the confiscation of Southern property for the benefit of Northern ad-

enactment of the Finance Bill in the shape of a proposed amendment to the constitution. The tribunal from a government thus completely consolidated and centralized, to the imperial despotism of the Hindu lawyer, surrounded with his shabby aristocracy, would be natural and easy. Should the state, then, the system

profound degradation would share her misfortunes. But that she could ever willingly so debase herself as to make a voluntary surrender of her liberties, instead of struggling even to annihilate on their defence, would be thought too mean-spirited to be entertained except by those